

**A CHICAGO NEED AND
HOW TO MEET IT**



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A Chicago need and how to
meet it

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TO MEET IT



JAMES H. ECKELS

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A Chicago Need and How To Meet It

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THE PROBLEM STATED

“—a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.”
—J. G. HOLLAND.

A visitor to northern New Hampshire, noting the thin soil, asked of a farmer, “What do you raise here?” The prompt reply was, “We raise men.” The true test by which to measure any community is the quality of its manhood. Happy it is if it may say, “We raise men.” Not only this, the progress of a community in civilization is measured by the ideal of manhood it cherishes. If it chiefly regards what one has, the position he occupies, the house and street wherein he dwells, its aims are material. If it mainly esteems what he is, its ideals are spiritual.

James Russell Lowell, in his splendid defense of democracy, pronounced in the presence of the most aristocratic society in the world, acknowledged the test of the success of democratic institutions to be the quality of the men they produce. To this test he subjects American democracy, and concludes, “Institutions which could bear and breed such men as Lincoln and Emerson had surely some energy for good.”

The great work in America until our day was to occupy a continent. For two hundred and fifty years

“—the need that pressed sorest
Was to vanquish the seasons, the ocean, the forest.”

The work of our ancestors was pioneer work. It was their great task to fill vast spaces, people a continent, establish free institutions. This called for rugged and venturesome rather than highly trained men. We, the heirs of their achievements, have to meet other conditions. We have entered upon times in which success is less easy. The race is more closely contested. It is no longer merely to the strong, but to the highly trained man—above all, to the man of character.

We are in the midst of mighty material changes. The recent development of transportation facilities alone has transformed the world. No community is now self-centered. No society can long remain provincial. Individual, even national, fragmentary efforts are giving way to race and world achievements.

These changes have resulted in louder and more imperative calls for men. Indeed, the great need of our time is men—men of better training, men of steadier habits, men of higher character. We must have farmers of greater intelligence to produce what the world now requires. We need artisans who can be trusted to do exact and honest work, machinists who can safely operate the most complicated and powerful machinery, engineers who have the nerve and skill to propel heavy trains eighty miles an hour. We must have civil, mining, and electrical engineers, doctors, surgeons, counsel, advocates of constantly higher skill. We must have teachers who can master and communicate increasing stores of knowledge. We must have preachers who can apprehend and proclaim the essentials of a universal faith. We must have, in

lieu of the authors and poets who have spoken for isolated peoples, prophets who can voice the aspirations of a race.

That these new demands are being in some measure met there is abundant evidence. The vast material changes of our time bear witness to the increasing capacity of the men behind them. That our farmers and horticulturists are meeting the demands now made upon them is shown by the better quality and larger variety of our food supply. That our shops contain men capable of exact and honest work is evidenced by the voyage of the Oregon and her readiness for service on arriving at her destination. That their great forces of men are skilled and of steady habits appears from the splendid efficiency of our railroads. That invention and skill are increasingly active forces among us is proved by our mechanical and industrial progress. That our laboratories and observatories are efficiently manned is made clear by the discoveries of science and their wide application. That the call to teach is heeded among us is indicated by the splendid development of our educational facilities. That our pulpits are manned by preachers who are meeting the demands of the time is witnessed by the growing directness, sincerity, and unity of our faith. That we are to have poets and prophets to voice world-wide aspirations and ideals we have faith to believe.

It, however, remains true that the demand is for men. The vast activities of to-day call for men of higher training and better character than ever before. The farmer who once raised but little more than his family required, has given place to men who supply the wants of vast urban populations. It is said that four men can now make as much salt in a day as

required the toil of forty a few years ago; but the four must be better men than those whom they succeed. The industries once carried on in small shops by journeymen of little skill, often of drinking habits, have given place to great establishments, operated by skilled mechanics of steady habits and capacity for the highest coöperation. The rough drivers of stage coaches and wagons have retired in favor of multitudes of skilled railroad operatives. The teacher who carried a whip in one hand and a spelling-book in the other has been replaced by the man of training and original investigation. The minister who occupied a single pulpit for a lifetime as a matter of course has made way for the preacher who holds his place on his merits until invited to a position of more commanding influence.

It is yet true, however, that the demand for men exceeds the supply. The lack of men of tried capacity and character is such that all over the land great posts are inefficiently filled or even vacant. In every city leading pulpits are unoccupied. A dozen universities and colleges seek, almost in vain, for properly qualified presidents. In great industries, on railroads, in stores, for the school, the college, the university, to man the pulpit, the editorial room, the study, for original research and discovery—especially where executive work is to be done—the demand is for qualified men. Every vacancy filled means the creation of a new one next below.

We do not yet sufficiently appreciate this increased and ever-increasing demand for men. If past achievements are to be held, if they are to be the basis for further achievement, this demand must be met. And it must be met, if at all, from the ranks of young men.

The school, the college, and the university are straining every nerve to do their part. Their great work is, and indeed must be, mental training. This, though vital, is not enough. With mental training must go hand in hand physical, social, and spiritual culture.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, after speaking of the scientific spirit of the age and its great service to the world, says: "Science has not changed the laws of social growth or betterment. Science has not changed the nature of society, has not made history a whit easier to understand, human nature a whit easier to reform. It has won for us a great liberty in the physical world, a liberty from superstitious fear and from disease, a freedom to use nature as a familiar servant; but it has not freed us from ourselves. It has not purged us of passion or disposed us to virtue. It has not made us less covetous or less ambitious or less self-indulgent."

While this is all true, the means of spiritual growth are relatively not less than heretofore. The contrast is still between what men have and what they are. It is yet the chief aspiration of some to get, of others to be. Material development and spiritual growth continue on parallel lines. Indeed, the achievement of something above bare existence is necessary to any general cultivation of the arts of life. The largest possible employment of the people in productive enterprises is the surest guaranty that they will also cultivate the things of the spirit.

Along with material growth has gone the development of the means to higher ends. Among these is the Young Men's Christian Association. At the end of a half-century of experience, trial, growth it stands prepared to do for young men what the home and

school cannot do. Without question or controversy, it assumes the essential truths of Christianity; with a practical wisdom which is characteristic of our time, it adopts methods which are applicable to universal needs; with a zeal born of love for God and men, it extends its work to every land, to every city, to every institution of higher learning, to all classes of young men. It has already reached a position of commanding influence wherever Christian men seek to extend the kingdom of God. By the voluntary action of its local bodies to promote a common purpose, by means of state, international, and world federations, it has become a world-wide brotherhood of Christian men.

The Chicago association two years ago issued a brief history of its then forty years of service for young men. It is the purpose of this little book briefly to suggest the story of the past two years of local association work. This story, though inadequately told, can hardly fail of interest and significance to all who cherish high ideals of Christian manhood which they desire to see held aloft in our city and realized in the lives of individual men.



ASSOCIATION BUILDING
Home of the Central Department

PROGRESS IN ITS SOLUTION

“The needs here indicated mark the splendid opportunities of the Chicago association on its fortieth anniversary. Opportunities so important and so inspiring have come to the association because it has kept the faith of its earlier years. The builders of Chicago feel that they are citizens of no mean city. Measured by its material achievements, its institutions of learning, its temples of art, its altars of religion, by all that makes for progress and righteousness, Chicago is already an imperial city. Among the powerful forces that through all these years have contributed to ground its higher life on sound Christian principles, none has done more than the Young Men’s Christian Association. Among the constant influences that tend to make those who are to shape and control the future of Chicago men of high Christian character and purpose, none promises more than the established and tried institution having its center in the noble building which stands at the heart of the city to minister to its young men. That building and the great work done through it bear concrete testimony to the faith of the men who have made Chicago known around the world. Their loyal support of the association through all these years bears like testimony to their belief in Christian character and their desire to perpetuate it in those who are to come after them.

“The Chicago association has not wrought by

chance, nor is its present commanding position in the forefront of the moral forces of Chicago due to accident. The presence of God has been manifest through all its history. He seems to have said to it, 'Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you.' It is impossible that an association of young men having the inspiration of such a history, an experience so practical, a position so commanding, a purpose so exalted, can fail. Thankful for its past, doubly thankful for the opportunities of its present, it enters upon the larger work which God has committed to its hands."

These are the closing paragraphs of the historical sketch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago published two years ago. In their spirit the association has since gone forward in the prosecution of its growing work. It is a condition of our life that the improvement of one opportunity opens the door to another. This truth the Chicago association has again verified. The further improvement of its opportunities has enlarged them. To-day its vision of duty and possible service is larger and more definite than ever it has been before.

The progress of these added years has been along all the lines of association effort. The financial condition of the association has been bettered, its work extended, and its efficiency multiplied. Its educational facilities have been improved; more and more are they sought by those who may profit by them. Its athletic equipment has been increased; the splendid new field at Ravenswood is fast becoming the athletic center of this region. Its spiritual forces have been reinforced; their influence never before so pervaded the entire work.

The general, student, and railroad branches of the work have all made substantial progress during the past two years. Each of these deserves a special chapter to set forth some account of progress and present condition. First, however, the metropolitan plan of organization should be presented in outline.

THE PLAN OUTLINED

The Chicago association comprises nine departments. These are, for general work: The Central, West Side, Ravenswood, and Hyde Park. For railroad work: The Chicago & Northwestern, Dearborn Station, Pennsylvania, and Grand Trunk. For student work: The Student, with branches in eighteen professional schools and one affiliated university association.

The title to the entire property of the association,* now amounting in value to \$2,032,251, is vested in a Board of Trustees. This board is now composed of twelve members.†

The supervision and general management of the entire work of the association is vested in a Board of Managers. This board is now composed of twenty-one members.‡ It has the advice and coöperation of sixteen advisory managers.¶

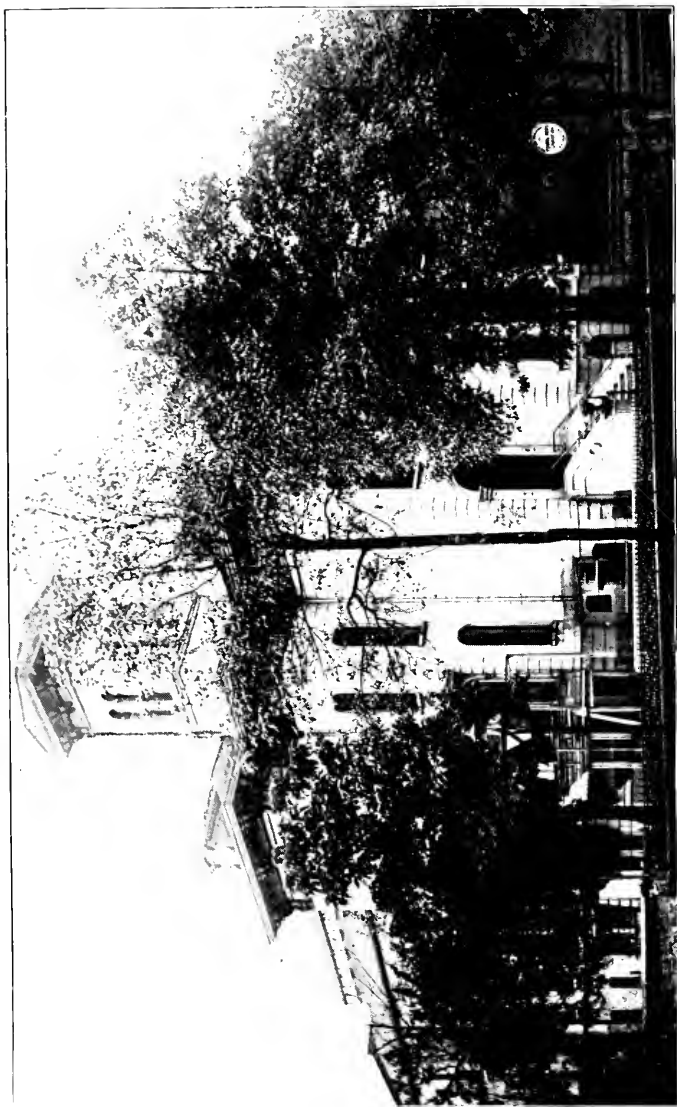
The Board of Managers under the constitution “may establish and maintain departments, and may organize and discontinue them when it seems to them desirable. . . . The departments shall be under the entire control of the Board of Managers, the work of such departments being administered in detail by a Committee of Management, appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Managers. . . . The Board of Managers may from time to time

* See schedule, *post*, page 74.

† See *post*, page 51.

‡ See *post*, page 52.

¶ See *post*, page 51.



WEST SIDE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

prescribe general rules by which the several committees of management may be governed."

The Board of Managers maintains in the central building a general office, into which the entire income of each department is received, through which the bills of every department are paid, and where the books of account and records of the association are kept with a fullness and care not excelled in the best business houses.

General Secretary Messer, a man of rare qualities, thorough training, and great executive power, from the central office directs the entire work. He is supported by a most efficient and faithful force of assistants and department secretaries.* It is safe to say that no more loyal or efficient executive force can be found in any business house in Chicago. Probably no other works so many hours per week, performs such varied duties, handles so much detail, and does it all at so small an expense.

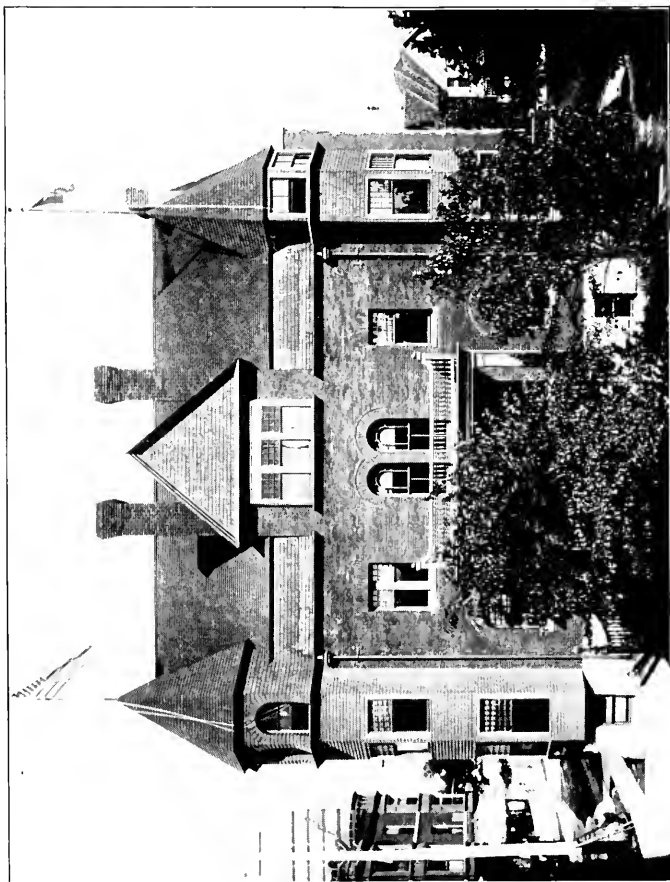
The entire management of the association is on a strict business basis. Its methods and accounts will bear the closest scrutiny. They are open to all who desire to know how the trust committed to the association is administered and of the business standards which it commends to the young men of Chicago.

The paid membership of the association on January 1, 1900, was 7,116, a net gain of 351 over 1898 and of 1,184 over 1897. Of the total membership, 5,351 regular members are connected with the general departments, 1,046 with the railroad departments, and 719 with the student department. Within the past year 9,391 different men have been enrolled as mem-

* See *post*, page 58.

bers, while a much larger number have enjoyed the reading-rooms, religious meetings, entertainments, receptions, and other privileges which are open to all young men.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago is mindful of its representative character. It is frankly Christian. It does not apologize for, nor does it defend, its faith; it seeks to make that faith regnant in the lives of men. It stands for the common faith of the evangelical churches, all of which are represented in its membership and boards of management. It is not organized as a forum for theological discussion or controversy, but as a force for affirmative Christian effort. It is a practical expression of the real unity of our faith, a point of contact and coöperation for men of all branches of the church.



HYDE PARK DEPARTMENT BUILDING
(Leased)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS

The general work of the association is conducted at the Central, West Side, Ravenswood, and Hyde Park Departments. The Central Department, the largest single association in the world, on December 31, 1899, had 3,451 members. The West Side Department had 479 members, Ravenswood 454, and Hyde Park 337 on the same date. In addition, these departments had 544 junior members, being boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. Of the total number of paid members, 2,355 are classified as active because of membership in evangelical churches. The others are known as associate members.

All of the activities of the association are in the best sense religious in purpose and tendency. The aim is to lead young men into a definite religious life and into active Christian service. The spiritual section includes the agencies which are expressly employed to this end. These are religious meetings and Bible classes. The total number of religious meetings held in all departments the past year was 2,730, a gain of 403 over the preceding year. These meetings had a total attendance of 92,002 men. There were held 1,800 evangelistic meetings, with a total attendance of 86,117, and 930 Bible-class sessions, with a total of 5,885 in attendance. There were 638 requests for prayer. The number of men who professed conversion in the rooms of the association was 289; of these

65 were referred to pastors for church membership, and 58 are known to have joined churches.

The association in its religious work seeks to emphasize the essentials of religious truth, to raise high ideals of Christian manhood. Its services are addressed by many of the leading clergymen and laymen of the city.

The Bible study in the association classes has been greatly improved within the last two years. It is on lines which have been approved by many of the leading Bible scholars in our universities and theological seminaries, as well as by many leading pastors. It is scholarly, evangelistic, and spiritual. It is not beyond the reach of those who have not before entered upon the systematic study of the Scriptures. It is adapted to the needs of the average young man.

The methods of spiritual work employed by the association differ from those of the evangelist. Persistent and free from excitement, they are intended to produce lasting results. They are direct, personal, tactful. They commend the religious life to manly men as essential and inevitable to the highest manhood. The religious work of the Chicago association is better organized, more skillfully and enthusiastically directed, and more generally approved by the ministry and churches than ever before.

The social section provides receptions, and social attractions for the members of the association. There was a total attendance of 22,389 at these gatherings last year, a large gain over the preceding year. Constant effort is made to add to the attractiveness of the association buildings. These offer to young men a needed substitute for unmoral club life. All the work of the association is social in the best sense. It

is a point of social contact for young men. This is essential to them; they get it here under ennobling influences.

Few who are not directly engaged in it realize the practical character and expanding influence of the educational work of the association. This includes the reading-rooms, lectures, practical talks, and students' societies and clubs. The direct educational work of the association is mainly conducted at the Central Department, under the name "Association College." That this name is not unduly ambitious is borne out by the facts. Within last year 1,647 students were enrolled in its classes. This is a gain of 163 over the preceding year. Evening class sessions to the number of 2,399, with a total attendance of 33,913, were held. Five educational clubs held 169 meetings, with an average attendance of 13 members. The faculty, chosen mainly from the colleges and high schools of the city, consists of twenty-eight instructors. These teach sixty-nine subjects. The business department, with an enrollment of 205 students, held 472 half-day sessions within last year.

The students were about equally divided between those under and those over twenty-one years of age. They represented twenty-one nationalities and one hundred and thirty-one occupations. About half of them took one study, one-third two studies, and one-sixth three or more studies. More than two-thirds of these students were in the college for their first, and about one-quarter for their second year. A few had been in longer than two years.

It should not be assumed that the students of the college pay but little for the privileges which they enjoy. They paid toward the cost of these advantages

last year in membership fees nearly \$8,000, and in tuition fees \$8,011 more, being in all about \$16,000 for the support of the association.

The quality of the work done by Association College is remarkable, especially in view of the fact that most of the students are engaged in active occupations. More than one hundred colleges and universities now recognize for full credit association certificates issued by the international examiners. Students of the Chicago association received sixty-six such certificates last year.

The association by means of its educational work renders a peculiarly valuable service to an increasing number of young men. Many of these pass out into active life with but imperfect training. They find as time passes that opportunities for advancement are lost to them by reason of their inadequate training. What they need is not preparation for a regular college course, not a training away from the occupations in which they are already embarked, but a practical education that will help them where they are. There is abundant evidence that Association College is meeting more and more efficiently this great demand. Probably no educational institution of Chicago does such direct and practical work. Surely none does so much with so small an outlay. There is also considerable work of like character in all the general departments of the association.

The physical section of the Chicago association also does a great and growing work. There are five gymnasiums. That of the Central Department is unsurpassed. Within the last year there were 1,906 class sessions held, a gain of one-half over the preceding year. The total attendance was 71,885, a gain of one-



RAVENSWOOD DEPARTMENT BUILDING

(Leased)

third for the same period. Baths were given to the number of 184,627, a gain of nearly 18,000. The natatorium was used about 43,000 times. Physical examinations reached the number of 1,674. The athletic field at Ravenswood, the interdepartment games, the athletic meets, and the gymnastic exhibitions also largely contribute to the physical work of the association. All these are conducted under the best possible auspices. The work of the physical section of the association has for its aim the stimulation and direction of the activities of manly men. It is good to know that it leads many of them into the Christian life.

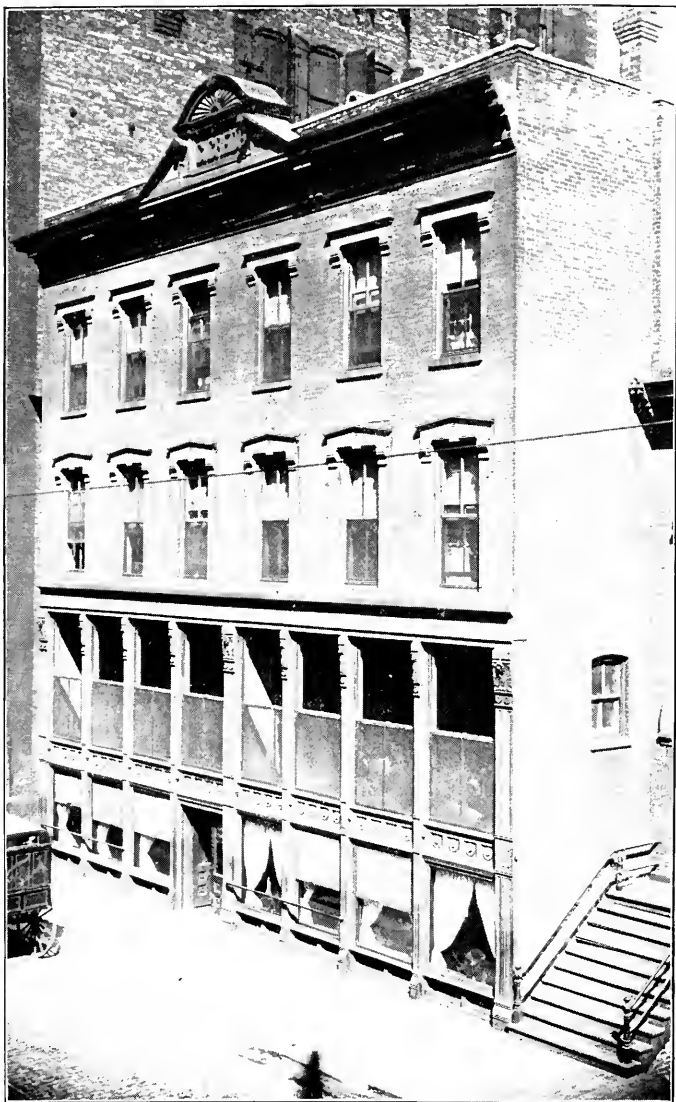
The general section of the association deals with such miscellaneous matters as do not fall within the scope of any of the other sections. It secured employment last year for 923 men. It directed nearly 1,700 strangers to respectable boarding-houses. By means of its advisory work many needy young men were helped on their way back to personal independence. Through the means provided from a special gift, a representative of the association was kept at work in the visitation of young men found ill in the hospitals of the city. This general section also provides for the junior members, and secures the coöperation of efficient women's auxiliaries in several of the departments.

The volume of work increases from year to year in all departments of the association. Good equipment, competent direction, and thorough organization produce inevitable results. These results are not confined to the general departments. We shall also find them in the Railroad and Student departments.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENTS

The Chicago association has long realized the importance of work for railroad men. It now has four departments exclusively devoted to this work. They are the Chicago & Northwestern, Dearborn Station, Pennsylvania Lines, and Grand Trunk Departments. These had a membership of 709 railroad men at the close of last year.

These railroad departments furnish rest-rooms, reading-rooms, and meals at cost to railroad men. They also conduct appropriate religious services for their members and other railroad men. The Dearborn Station Department provides rest-rooms with sixty-two beds. These were used an average of seventy-seven times each twenty-four hours throughout the year. A daily average of 123 meals were served. Nearly 6,000 letters were written by railroad men in the rooms of the department on free stationery. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Department has rest-rooms with sixteen beds. These were used an average of twenty times per day. A daily average of 167 meals were served. More than 7,000 letters were written on association stationery. The Grand Trunk Department at Elsdon rendered like services to railroad men at that isolated point. The Pennsylvania Lines Department was closed last year for extensive improvements. It was opened early this year, and is doing a large and growing work.



DEARBORN STATION RAILROAD DEPARTMENT BUILDING
(Leased)

The railroad departments are supported partly by membership dues and charges to the men for beds and meals, and partly by contributions from the railroad companies. The receipts at the Chicago & Northwestern for the year 1899 were from the restaurant and sleeping-rooms \$10,427, from membership dues \$1,455, and from the company and others \$1,829. The receipts at Dearborn Station were from the restaurant and sleeping-rooms \$13,225, from membership dues \$1,451, and from the companies and others \$3,151. The receipts at Grand Trunk were from the restaurant and sleeping-rooms \$2,251, from membership dues \$193, and from the company and others \$3,025. It thus appears that these departments are largely self-sustaining. This work is much valued by the railroad companies and their men.

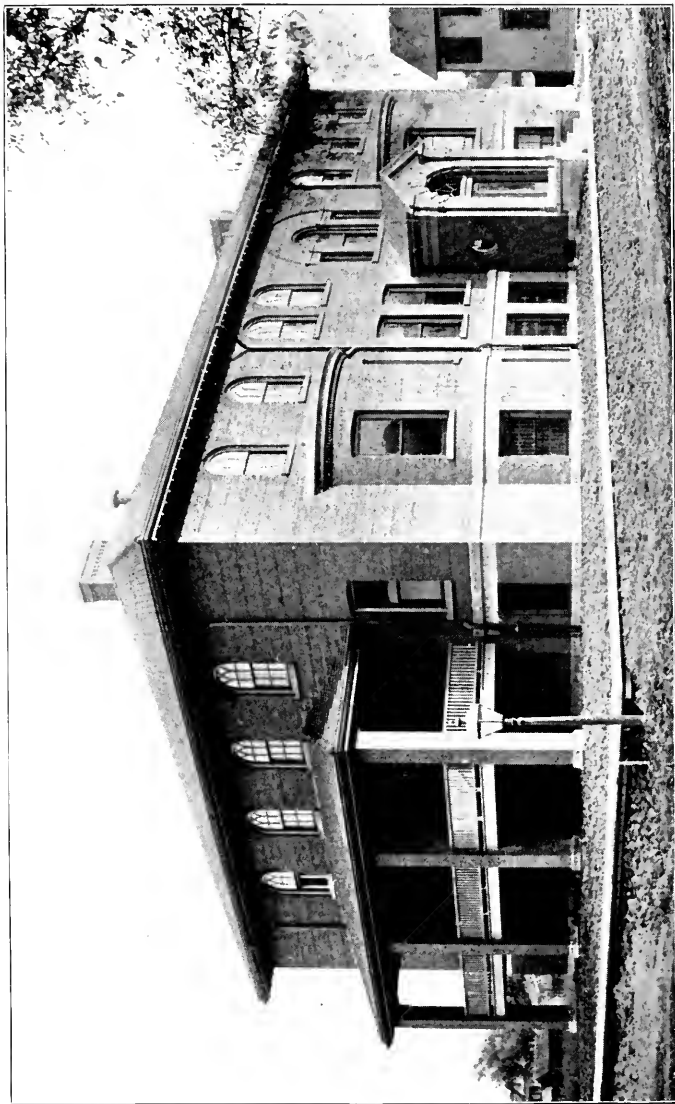
The railroad departments of the association are efficient parts of a great and growing work throughout the country. Railroad officials are everywhere turning to the association to administer for them the appropriations which they willingly make to contribute to the well-being of the men who operate the transportation systems of the United States and Canada. The advantages of this coöperation are obvious. It insures the conduct of the work on tried and approved lines. It relieves the railroad companies from the burden of management for which they are not prepared. It enables them merely to aid in a work which the men themselves mainly sustain. There are other points in and around Chicago where this work for railroad men is needed. New opportunities in this direction now confront the Chicago association.

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

The city of Chicago has become an educational center. It is the seat of two great universities and of more than a score of technical and professional schools. There are to-day more students in the professional schools of Chicago, in all about 7,000, than in those of any other American city. In a recent year their students represented forty-six states and territories and twenty-six foreign countries. It is the purpose of these schools to provide for technical education, to train the minds of their students, and equip them for professional lives. They do not, indeed cannot, provide for the moral training of their students. Whatever shall make for character and moral worth must be supplied by other agencies.

The Chicago association, realizing the vast influence of professional men and the importance of high ideals of character among them, in 1890 organized its student work to bring association influences to bear upon the student life of the city. This department now has under its control regularly organized college associations in eighteen professional schools, as follows:

- Armour Institute of Technology
- Bennett Medical College
- Chicago College of Dental Surgery
- Chicago College of Law
- Chicago Homeopathic College
- Chicago Law School



CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY. DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

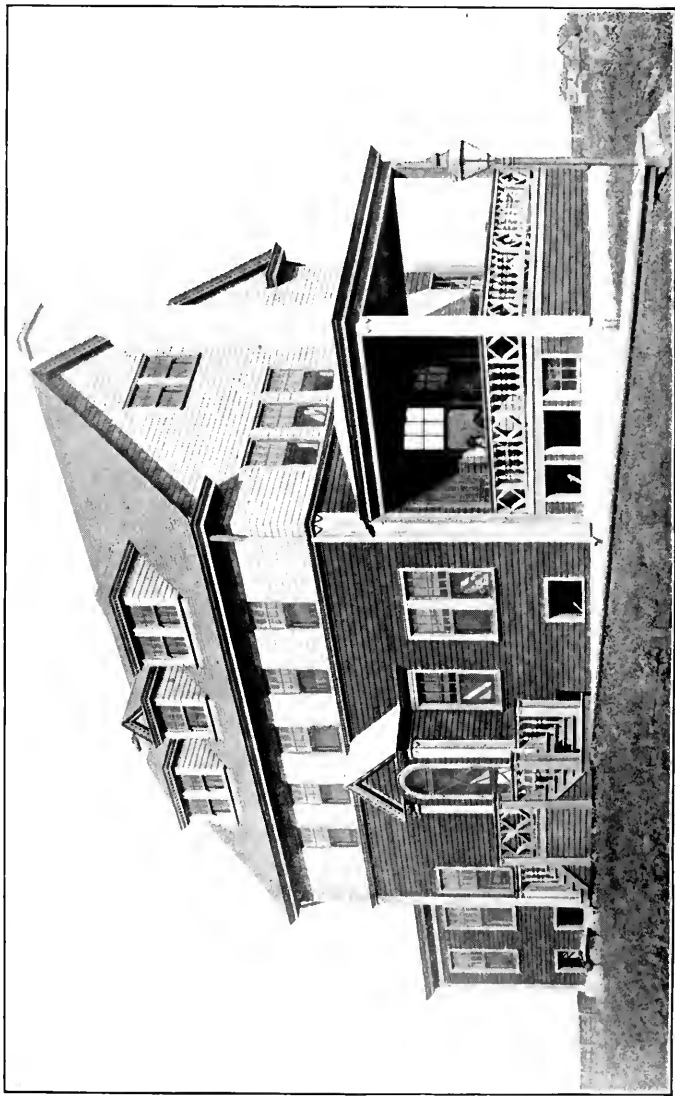
Chicago Manual Training School
Chicago Theological Seminary
College of Physicians and Surgeons
Dunham Medical College
Hahnemann Medical College
Hering Medical College
Illinois School of Dentistry
McCormick Theological Seminary
N. U. Medical and Pharmacy Schools
N. U. Dental School
N. U. Law School
Rush Medical College.

The University of Chicago association is also affiliated with the department. Each of these associations has its own officers and committees, chosen from the students. Each collects its own fees, and directs its own work, subject to the general control of the department.

This department is strongly organized. All of its constituent associations are represented on its committee of management, some of them by leading professors. The institutions represented usually furnish rooms for the exclusive or occasional use of the associations. The local work is mainly conducted by volunteers and at small expense. The total membership at the close of last year was 719, a gain of 177 over the preceding year.

The work of the Student Department is yet in its beginnings. The foundations have been laid for a great work among men who are especially subject to temptation. Many of them are from the country or from the smaller cities and towns. Just free from the restraints and encouragements of home and friends, they find themselves in a community so vast that it

can take little account of individual conduct. Vice in its most attractive form appears on every hand to lure them from the path of rectitude. It is the purpose of the association to meet them in the gate, to maintain among them the highest ideal of Christian manhood, to preach to them that none may with impunity sin even for a season, to lead them to see that the Christian life is necessary and inevitable to men who would contribute their lives to the onward progress of a divine order. Such is the great opportunity of the Student Department of the Chicago association, such is the inspiring task to which it has set its hand.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM DEPARTMENT BUILDING

A LOOK AHEAD

A work so vast as that of The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago cannot stand still. Further growth is the law of its life. Its every achievement opens the door to a new opportunity. It has more and more become a great public institution. Its work is neither temporary as to need nor of indefinite character. The association is securely founded for permanent work. It is to be regarded from two points of view, that of the individual young man who seeks its door and that of the community at large. To the man it is a means of personal growth and culture; to the public it is an institution of general influence and usefulness. Its service to the one is personal; to the other it is general. It thus has a claim upon the one for such reasonable payment toward its support as the average young man can afford to make; from the other it may expect whatever else is required to enable it most efficiently to meet its opportunities as a public institution.

The Chicago association is more and more recognized by public-spirited men and women as an institution which deserves their generous support. This is indicated by the fact that last year it received five bequests from persons none of whom when living were its members or financial supporters. It is hoped that these bequests, aggregating \$44,000, may be invested for purposes of endowment.

The association, properly to meet its widening opportunities, must plan for the future. To this end it should have large financial contributions. Among its immediate needs are the following:

First.—Increased annual subscriptions, as well as an endowment of \$200,000 for the general work of supervision and extension which is immediately directed by the Board of Managers.

Second.—Subscriptions to the amount of \$50,000 to pay all but the bonded indebtedness on the central building.

Third.—Contributions to the amount of about \$4,000 to pay off the balance of the floating debt of the West Side Department; also contributions to the amount of \$20,000 to discharge the debt of the Board of Managers, which has accumulated because of the inability of certain departments in years past to pay their way.

Fourth.—The sum of at least \$75,000 for a building for the Dearborn Station Railroad Department. Also funds and annual subscriptions with which to start and maintain railroad departments at Twelfth Street Station and South Chicago.

Fifth.—The sum of \$100,000 for a building for the Hyde Park Department.

Sixth.—Funds sufficient to establish an association clubhouse, with rooms, restaurant service, parlors and other social features for from one hundred to five hundred employed men, members of the association. Such a Christian home, when once established, would be self-sustaining. It would save many homeless young men from evil associations.

Seventh.—Funds with which to establish and endow a rescue department. This requires a building

equipped with dormitories, restaurant and other features to meet the temporary needs of unemployed and transient young men. No membership fees should be charged. Sleeping accommodations and meals should be furnished temporarily at low rates. By means of religious services and an employment bureau many young men might be helped at the moment of their greatest need.

Eighth.—The sum of \$150,000 for student dormitories, to be located near the leading professional schools of the city. These, when established, will be self-sustaining.

Ninth.—The sum of \$50,000 to endow the work of supervision in the Student Department.

Tenth.—The sum of \$100,000 for the endowment of Association College. Nowhere would this sum go so far in practical educational work.

Such are some of the immediate needs of the Chicago association. The new lines of work for which they would provide are such as it is peculiarly qualified to administer. Contributions for these purposes cannot be secured too soon. The association with confidence appeals for the means with which to meet its growing opportunities. It asks not for charity; as a great educational institution it appeals for such measure of support as shall enable it to discharge its public functions.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago rejoices in its forty-two years of accomplished service for young men. Placed at a strategic point, it has fairly met more than merely a local need. To-day it has intimate and vital relations with the association work of the world. Indeed, those who know most of its general influence through the Chicago Training

School, the Secretarial Institute, the important association monthly known as "Men," and other general agencies regard that influence wellnigh as important as its local work. Thankful for what it has been led to achieve, the Chicago association faces its growing opportunities with high purpose and renewed zeal. With the continued support of those who realize the value of Christian manhood, it will strive to do its part in meeting the greatest of Chicago's needs.



PENNSYLVANIA LINES DEPARTMENT BUILDING

APPENDIX A

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES H. ECKELS, PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 6, 1900.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

I trust the guests of the evening will pardon me if I consume more time in my introductory words than properly belongs to one who presides upon such an occasion. My excuse for doing so rests in the wish to express in a public way my sincere appreciation of the gracious act of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city in conferring upon me its presidency, and to give voice to some thoughts which I hope may in a measure at least add to its strength and efficiency as a power for good in this community.

The compliment is the more highly prized because I am called to an office which throughout the many years since the organization of the association has enlisted the service of men of marked ability, high Christian character, and signal fidelity to the duties attaching to the position. All these men can survey the work they have accomplished with a full degree of satisfaction and rest content in a knowledge of the good which they have performed in their relations with their fellows. They have left to me the easier task of taking up the work at a point where complete and perfect organization exists, where definite ends to be attained have been determined upon, and the broader lines of what the association must really stand for laid down.

Within a period of but little more than half a century the Young Men's Christian Association as such has gained for itself a position in the world of affairs

in many respects beyond that of any one or of all distinctive church organizations. The citizen whose view is but that of a superficial inquirer now readily acknowledges it as an agency for good, while the thoughtful investigator of its aims, its endeavors, and its accomplished results can well insist that it easily ranks first among the many societies formed for the betterment of young men. Its spirituality finds expression in a Christianity that is hemmed in by neither sects nor creeds. It has regard for the essential basis and truth of each, and from all it draws a willing support and to all it renders with equal cheer aid and comfort.

SALVATION OF YOUNG MEN

Its announced great principle is "the salvation of young men," and I can imagine nothing that can more appeal to the people of the great city of Chicago than such a platform. The well-being of the city, state, and nation rests in the accomplishment of the object of its existence, for only in "the salvation of young men" from the evils which tempt them, and the strengthening of them in the higher attributes of character, can they attain to a citizenship which is mindful that the public good is based upon private virtue.

COMPLEMENT OF HOME AND CHURCH

This association is the necessary complement of the home and church in the work to be done to make young men what they ought to be as factors in the larger duties which come to them as they enter upon a fuller manhood. In no sense does it try to, or

should it, supplant the well directed teachings of a godly home or a godly church. It but makes more efficient the earlier precepts of both to those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy them, and grants to those ignorant of such blessings a protecting care which must mean in their lives the difference between failure and success, bad citizenship and good. The efforts put forth in its behalf and the support rendered it ought not to be confined to the few. The work it does and the comprehensive view it takes of the needs of young men warrant the many in giving liberally of time and money to make still wider the territory of its occupancy and the sphere of its influence. It does not restrict the work of aiding young men to a spiritual sense only, but mindful that healthy lives, careful habits, proper physical development and mental training are all contributing factors in making well balanced men, men knowing and discharging aright the duties of a responsible citizenship, it cares for all these things as well. A better Christianity and a better manhood grow from a proper care of mind and body than from their neglect, and appreciative of this fact every Young Men's Christian Association which accomplishes the best results cares for both. The association which has done and is doing so much for this city has its school and gymnasium side by side with its place of prayer, and through the pathway of the former is willing entrance made to the latter.

IT IS PRACTICAL

I do not doubt but that there are very many in Chicago who know of the splendid schools and gymnasiums maintained by the association of this city, but

there are many who do not. All ought to know the scope of the undertaking, for from such knowledge would come a greater generosity and a heartier God-speed. The fact that everything it undertakes is practical in character and yet always mindful of the higher and better things of life, must appeal to every man of affairs who can and will appreciate the need of such an agency in Chicago's business life. Its fostering care makes better clerks in stores, better laborers in great factories, better employes in great railway systems. No young man comes within the circle of its endeavors without having a higher regard for the truth, a better understanding of the need of faithfulness in service to his employer, and a more watchful care of every interest intrusted to his keeping. It makes for those qualities of a Christian manhood which eliminate cant and hypocrisy. It points the way to a manhood of generous regard toward the misfortunes of others and a willingness to aid in every good work.

GOOD GOVERNMENT AND GOOD MEN

I know something of the needs of the public service, and I know something of the needs of the world of business affairs. The quality of manhood demanded for both is essentially the same. In a country wholly democratic in every feature, men of integrity, of character, sincerity of purpose, and purity of individual lives are a prerequisite to stability in government and commerce. There cannot be anywhere good government without good men, neither can there be honesty in business undertakings without honest men. The criticism which can justly be passed upon our men of

affairs is a too frequent indifference on their part to the fact that good and honest men do not come into such an estate without being in early life surrounded, guarded and drilled in the things conducive to goodness and honesty. I believe in the doctrine, rightly interpreted and understood, that each man is "his brother's keeper." I would apply it with especial force to every employer of men in a city wherein are gathered the forces of evil, making the first temptation as attractive as the last is repulsive. He is "his brother's keeper," and the denial of the fact finds in more than one instance fruition in disaster to the employer and disgrace to the employe. The keenest business sense recognizes such conditions, and when conversant with the objects of such an organization as the Young Men's Christian Association, grants to it, upon the theory of self-protection in many instances, if you please, a generous support.

A BLUNDER WORSE THAN A CRIME

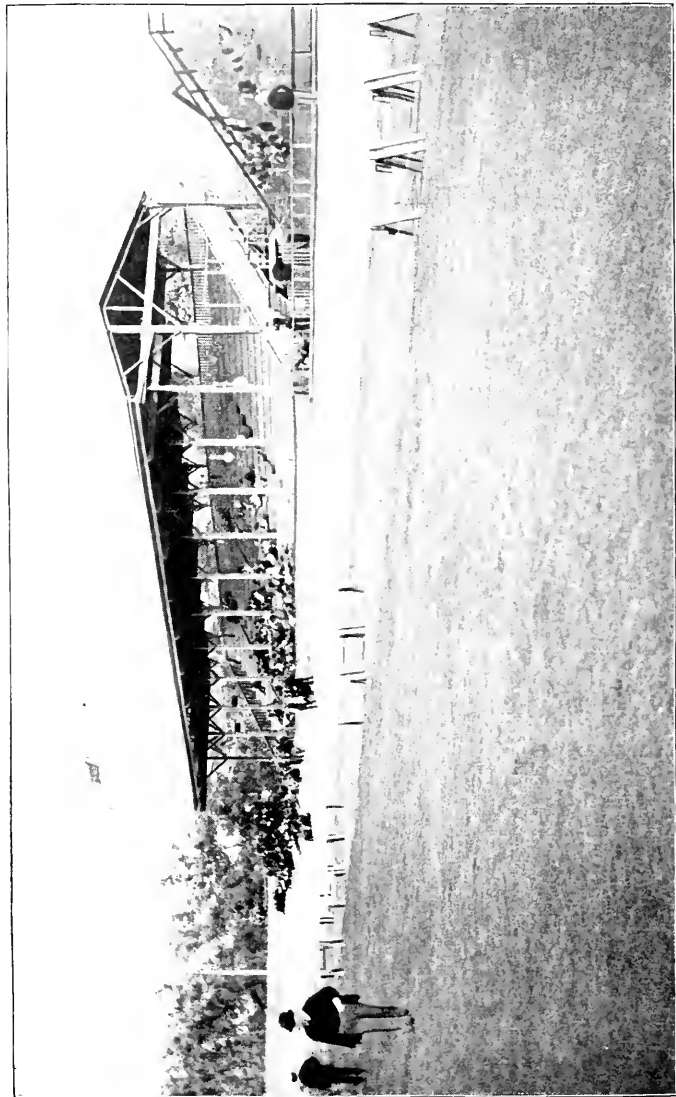
The greatest business houses, the largest employers of labor, the best systematized railway corporations have seen the direct benefits of interesting themselves in the things which affect their men outside their hours of labor. They know that a "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" character in any employe is not compatible with good service, that a night of debauchery and lowered self-respect does not yield a day of faithful employment and high-minded ambitions, and knowing this, it would be "a blunder worse than a crime" to deny aid to those who are willing to do the work of lessening the city's evils by providing places of clean resort and environments, which bespeak Christian virtues and

manly sentiments. They must be interested in their employes beyond the mere service of them to themselves or that service will be faulty and unfair.

IMPROVEMENT AND BETTERMENT FUND

The appeal which the Young Men's Christian Association from time to time makes to the business men of Chicago is not and ought not to be regarded as an appeal for charity. It is instead the asking for an expenditure on the part of those to whom the request is addressed as legitimate to the furtherance of their business enterprises as that which is incurred for police and fire insurance or any other outlay which has regard for the protection and preservation of their property interests. It is as essentially legitimate and yields as much return as the very money paid to the employe himself. Of necessity it must be made to make of best effect such payment. In short, it is a sum which ought to be set apart each year as an "improvement and betterment fund," and the man who fails to give heed to the call of the association after once being made acquainted with its merit, makes so grave an error as to reflect upon the soundness of his business judgment.

I wish to urge with all the force I can command this view of the whole question of what interest shall be taken by the business men of Chicago in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. The interest taken, the encouragement given, the money contributed for the making more widespread its work is a benefit to themselves through aiding those with whom so much of their welfare is associated. I beg of them that they will investigate and see and know what has been done in the past, what is being done in the present, and



ATHLETIC FIELD

(Leased)

what is proposed to be done in the future of this association for the keeping within the paths of rectitude the thousands of young men who must needs have some encouragement and some safeguards outside of their daily business surroundings.

BASIS OF SUPPORT

We bestow with liberal hand upon schools and colleges to care for those who have the time and means to gain a scholastic education, but there are on every hand young men who have neither the time nor money to devote exclusively to books, and yet must carry large responsibilities in our world of politics and business. Who will dare gainsay the equal importance of affording to these an opportunity of making their lives as successful and their contribution to the public good as valuable as those of the more leisure class? It is for this class, less favored in the many things which are deemed essential to fitting men to fill the thousand posts of duty, that this association stands. It is entitled to the good will and generous support of all who are interested in a business world free from dishonesty, a city, state, and national government resting upon right and justice, and a society in which heart and conscience have the commanding places. It asks aid, as I have stated, not in the name of charity, because the giving to it is not an act of charity, but of duty. So, too, it bestows its gifts upon those who take advantage of its good offices not as a charitable offering, but in a manner that makes possible for the recipient of them not only to still maintain his own self-respect, but to feel that for the good done him he must in turn do something for his fellows. In fine, it

is an association ever working out through the practical application of Christianizing principles to the affairs of daily life "the improvement of the spiritual, physical, intellectual, and social condition of young men."

I do not believe it possible to overestimate the beneficial effect of surrounding young men with influences which tend to give them a true appreciation of what the responsibilities of manhood are, nor is it possible to underestimate the danger to themselves and to their associates by permitting them unrestrained to imbibe pernicious teachings and fall upon evil ways. The remedy for public evils lies in applying the cure to the individual citizen, not in a wholesale application to the masses without regard to personal effect. When we have educated the man to be faithful in the discharge of his public and private obligations, we need to give the aggregate mass neither thought nor concern, for the virtue of the one stands characteristic of the virtue of the many.

AS ESSENTIAL AS ENACTED LAW

I have little faith in the good which is born of either enacted law or happy chance, but I have much in that which flows from education in and personal application of certain great principles founded upon eternal truth. It is the failure to teach these truths, to draw clearly the distinction between right and wrong, and make the personal application of them, that gives us in too many instances an unthinking, not to say a dishonest citizenship. I would individualize the citizen and impress upon him through every agency of education—religious, moral, and scholastic—that he has a distinct individual interest in making for the

good or evil of the country's politics, social and business condition, and that to shirk it is to prove himself unworthy of the high privilege wherewith he is clothed. I would have this done not after years of neglect, but throughout all the years when character is developing and habits of life are being formed. There is no period when it is safe to withdraw the influences of good from a boy. They should be with him from the earliest years until he is well advanced in his young manhood. I would supplement the home training, if it has been good, and try to rectify it if bad, with that of the church and school, and then to these would add the saving grace of associations of Christian character founded to direct young men in true Christian manliness. With a citizenship thus grounded in religious and civic virtue, I am sure there can never come disgrace or destruction to the republic.

One of the country's greatest daily newspapers recently declared "The Young Men's Christian Association" to be "the greatest of our religious organizations outside of formal church lines." I am certain that all who know of the good it accomplishes will hold this estimate to be just. But they must also agree that it is just because it is an organization built upon the teachings of the Christian religion. Let us not in the broadening of its work, reaching through many material channels those upon whom it confers its benefits, forget this overshadowing fact. Its drawing to its side the many great influences of the business world is but another tribute to the majesty of the Christ power among the sons of men. It is but ampler proof of that power which beyond all else in the last analysis must work out both the temporal and spiritual salvation of mankind.

APPENDIX B

ORGANIZATION, STATISTICS, AND OTHER INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION OF CHICAGO.



PRESENT BOARD OF MANAGERS

N. S. Davis, Jr.	A. R. E. Wyant	W. H. Holcomb	A. E. Wells
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A. B. Mead	H. M. Hubbard	Arthur Heurtley	E. B. Smith
John V. Farwell, Jr.	W. I. Midler	J. T. Richards	H. M. Starkey
			Charles C. Hyde

THE
Young Men's Christian Association
OF CHICAGO

ORGANIZATION FOR 1900

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

JAMES H. ECKELS, President

W. H. HOLCOMB, First Vice-President	EDWARD DICKINSON, Treasurer
EDWARD P. BAILEY, Second Vice-President	HORACE M. STARKEY, Recording-Secretary
L. WILBUR MESSER, General Secretary	
HENRY M. HUBBARD	A. E. WELLS
ARTHUR HEURTLEY	A. B. MEAD
JOHN V. FARWELL, JR.	LEVERETT THOMPSON
N. S. DAVIS, JR.	WILLIAM P. SIDLEY
EDWIN BURRITT SMITH	A. R. E. WYANT
W. I. MIDLER	J. W. MIDGLEY
JOHN T. RICHARDS	CHAS. C. HYDE

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ARTHUR D. WHEELER	O. W. JONES
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R. J. BENNETT	E. H. DEGROOT, JR.
JOHN B. LORD	CLIFFORD W. BARNES
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N. W. HARRIS

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R. J. BENNETT

JOHN C. WELLING

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RALPH H. BOOTH	G. H. MIDDLEBROOK

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JOHN B. LORD, Chairman

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F. J. SMITH	O. L. SMITH
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ROBERT JOHNS	W. R. MITCHELL
CHARLES L. KELLER	THOMAS D. HUFF
EDWARD S. COLE	A. M. BELFIELD
A. W. HARRIS	THOMAS MCCALL
A. H. PARKER	

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DR. W. S. HALL, Chairman

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S. W. McCASLIN	J. WILLMAN
Dr. J. J. TOBIAS	W. A. HEMINGWAY
Dr. F. N. BROWN	E. A. LAYTON
Dr. F. B. NOYES	H. C. THOMAS
Prof. GEO. L. ROBINSON	T. A. DUNGAN
Prof. E. T. HARPER	W. J. POLLOCK

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Dr. B. M. LINNELL	S. M. FEGTLY
Dr. D. A. K. STEELE	N. W. MACCHESNEY
Prof. T. E. D. BRADLEY	E. E. COPPLE
Prof. E. D. SEATON	R. E. WALKER
Dr. F. E. THORNTON	W. H. WATTERSON
Dr. SHELDON LEAVITT	O. E. GLICK
Prof. Wm. T. MCCLEMENT	B. M. VAN CLEAVE
Prof. C. C. HYDE	L. P. KRAFT
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LOUIS PROESCH	E. M. CLARK
GEO. A. VAN DYKE	J. T. DIXON
P. W. GRAY	F. W. MEYER
W. S. GATES	E. W. ZANDER
D. P. BROWN	C. S. TERRY
WILLIAM DUNBAR	C. R. BARNHARD

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C. R. HOLDEN, Chairman

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PENNSYLVANIA LINES DEPARTMENT

W. J. PRINDLE, Chairman

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY. DEPT.

ROBT. QUAYLE, Chairman

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F. GUTH	E. I. ELMENDORF
B. MITTERLING	W. C. TULLOCK
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GEORGE REED	M. W. BENNETT
S. B. DENISON	JAS. E. ORR
JAS. HOLT	A. L. TUCKER
GEORGE WAGSTAFF	GEORGE BOAM
B. LITZENBERGER	F. M. STEVENS
F. W. DAUNCEY	W. O. PARMALEE
H. SHANK	

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E. H. DEGROOT, Jr., Chairman

C. C. NASH	C. J. WINDSOR
W. P. FOX	R. S. GIBSON

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM DEPARTMENT

This Department is temporarily under the direct administration of the Board of Managers.

ATHLETIC FIELD DEPARTMENT.

HENRY M. HUBBARD, Chairman

H. D. ABELLS	G. A. SELLAR
C. H. BLATCHFORD	T. D. HUFF
O. E. GRANBERG	W. T. HART
J. P. SPRAGUE	RALPH TREADWAY
D. PAUL BROWN	M. H. MACLEAN

The Department Secretaries and Physical Directors are advisory members of this committee.

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Assistant General Secretary, - - - - - WALTER T. HART
Assistant Secretary, - - - - - L. B. MOORE

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Assistant Secretary, - - - - - ARTHUR B. DALE
Assistant Secretary, - - - - - W. B. MILLAR
Assistant Secretary, - - - - - H. H. POLLARD
Assistant Secretary, - - - - - A. L. BURNETT
Religious Work Director, - - - - - FREDERICK WHITE
Educational Director, - - - - - W. M. WOOD
Assistant Educational Director, - - - - - A. C. FRY
Physical Director, - - - - - GEORGE W. EHLER
Assistant Physical Director, - - - - - A. B. WEGENER
Assistant Physical Director, - - - - - C. S. STEWART

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Physical Director, - - - - - W. F. BENDER

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Department Secretary, - - - - - GEORGE H. HAUSER
Physical Director, - - - - - L. O. GILLESBY

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Department Secretary, - - - - - B. B. WILCOX
Assistant Secretary, - - - - - C. F. NEVIUS
Physical Director, - - - - - HARRY BOOTH



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 Clifford W. Barnes
 John C. Grant
 D. W. Potter

E. H. DeGroot, Jr.
 David Baker
 W. S. Hall
 Frederick T. West
 G. A. Gilbert

R. J. Bennett
 O. W. Jones
 C. R. Holden
 Robert Quayle
 J. B. Lord

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

Department Secretary, - - - - W. J. PARKER

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Secretary, ———

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Secretary, C. E. BOYS

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R. DEPARTMENT

Department Secretary, - - - - WILLIAM COOK

Assistant Secretary, - - - - GEORGE E. HIATT

DEARBORN STATION RAILROAD DEPARTMENT

Department Secretary, - - - - J. M. DUDLEY

Assistant Secretary, - - - - E. L. BOWMAN

Assistant Secretary, - - - - E. K. SMITH

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM DEPARTMENT

Department Secretary, - - - - N. W. MILLER

PENNSYLVANIA LINES DEPARTMENT

Department Secretary, - - - - A. O. TABOR

Assistant Secretary, - - - - WILLIAM KENNEDY

ATHLETIC FIELD DEPARTMENT

Manager, - - - - EDWIN T. SHERMAN

MEMBERSHIP

DEPARTMENTS	Annual		Junior		Life		Contributing	
	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899
Central	3,362	3,451	---	187	374	373	75	50
West Side	522	479	---	89	---	---	---	---
Ravenswood	350	454	---	210	---	---	---	---
Hyde Park	306	337	---	58	---	---	---	---
Englewood	127	---	---	---	37	---	---	---
Chicago & North-Western	375	348	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dearborn Station	254	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania Lines	42	*	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Trunk Railway	36	61	---	---	---	---	---	---
Student	542	719	---	---	---	---	---	---
Junior	363	544	---	---	---	---	---	---
Life	411	373	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contributing	75	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	6,765	7,116	---	544	411	373	75	50

SPIRITUAL SECTION

	1898		1899	
	No.	Attendance	No.	Attendance
Evangelistic meetings	1,460	87,099	1,800	86,117
Bible Class sessions	867	7,690	930	5,885
Total	2,327	94,789	2,730	92,002
			1898	1899
Men professing Christ			392	289
Referred to pastors for church membership			74	65
Joined Evangelical churches			45	58
Requests for prayer			---	638

*This department was closed the larger part of 1899 for improvements to building.

PHYSICAL SECTION

	1898	1899
Number of Gymnasiums	5	5
Attendance	53,323	71,885
Baths	167,463	184,627
Attendance at Natatorium (Central Department)-	37,254	42,872
Physical examinations	1,507	1,674

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

	1898	1899
Number different students in evening classes ----	1,484	1,647
Number recitations	3,635	3,175
Total class attendance	31,491	33,913
Day Department (Central) number students	181	205
Lectures and entertainments	30	36
Attendance	18,468	16,960
Practical talks	56	58
Attendance	2,254	3,116

SOCIAL DEPARTMENT

	1898	1899
Average daily attendance at rooms of all depart- ments	2,828	3,091
Receptions and socials held	58	96
Attendance	9,017	22,389

TREASURER'S REPORT, BOARD OF MANAGERS

	RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Balance on hand	\$ 126 29	\$3,006 10		\$6,800 00
Subscriptions	10,517 22	9,241 50	\$ 7,066 67	779 28
Special rentals	1,798 73	1,985 09	306 60	
Athletics	62 90	549 98		1,293 26
Loans	6,901 29	5,891 79	1,454 46	
Interest		298 17		784 62
All other sources	816 66	8 80	4,000 00	9,000 00
			923 54	
			Loans repaid	
			Appropriations to de-	
			partments	1,499 97
			Repairs	153 73
			All other sources	670 57
			Balance on hand	-----
				3,006 10

				\$20,981 43

				\$20,223 09

				\$20,981 43

TREASURER'S REPORT, HYDE PARK DEPARTMENT

	RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Balance on hand-----	\$ 2 62	\$ 35 19	Salaries-----	\$ 900 00
Memberships-----	1,103 00	1,269 50	Religious work-----	68 17
Lockers, etc.-----	66 00	68 50	Educational work-----	54 59
Subscriptions-----	2,075 50	2,116 50	Social work-----	71 30
Special-----	432 00	-----	Physical work (including salary of Director)-----	409 19
			Maintenance of building-----	1,011 12
			Rent-----	1,010 00
			Stationery, postage, etc.--	28 21
			Advertising-----	25 75
			All other sources-----	65 60
			Balance-----	35 19
	<u>\$3,679 12</u>	<u>\$3,489 69</u>		<u>\$3,679 12</u>
				<u>\$3,489 69</u>



PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

R. J. Bennett
C. C. Kohlsaat
Gwynn Garnett
James H. Eckels

N. W. Harris
A. L. Coe
James L. Houghteling
John C. Welling

Cyrus H. McCormick
E. G. Keith
Albert G. Lane
John V. Farwell, Jr.

TREASURER'S REPORT, DEARBORN STATION RY. DEPARTMENT

	RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Balance on hand.....	\$ 9 20	\$ 63 13	\$2,574 67	\$2,061 65
Memberships.....	1,268 00	1,450 50	Religious work.....	126 80
Appropriations and sub- scriptions.....	3,175 25	3,151 25	Educational work.....	109 68
Restaurant.....	9,177 71	9,216 93	Bath rooms and laundry	354 35
Rest rooms.....	3,460 69	4,007 71	Maintenance of building	2,208 34
Miscellaneous items.....	68 53	128 84	Rent.....	2,725 19
			Stationery, postage, etc.	50 36
			Restaurant.....	8,717 72
			Extension.....	50 00
			Printing, incidentals, etc.	179 14
			Balance on hand.....	63 13
			<u>\$17,159 38</u>	<u>\$18,018 36</u>
			<u>\$18,018 36</u>	

TREASURER'S REPORT, GRAND TRUNK RY. DEPARTMENT

	RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Balance on hand -----		\$ 4 06	\$ 93 40	\$ 671 63
Memberships -----	\$ 94 15	193 50		4 90
Appropriations and sub- scriptions -----	525 00	2,576 51	Maintenance of building	418 97
Appropriation, Board of Managers -----		448 24	Bath rooms -----	33 53
Restaurant -----	792 10	2,117 25	Stationery, postage, etc.	7 12
Rest rooms -----	46 70	134 30	Restaurant -----	877 66
Miscellaneous items ----	17 55	17 85	Printing and incidentals	40 76
			Balance on hand -----	4 06
	\$1,475 50	\$5,491 71		
				\$1,475 50
				\$5,491 71

This department was opened in July, 1898.

TREASURER'S REPORT, ATHLETIC FIELD DEPARTMENT

	RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
	1898	1899	1898	1899
Balance on hand.....		\$ 11 77	Salaries.....	\$ 130 00
Athletics.....	\$2,138 57	1,159 20	Grounds and buildings.....	1,282 85
Subscriptions.....		1,628 67	Athletics.....	613 95
			Rent.....	450 00
			Interest.....	456 58
			Loan repaid.....	250 00
			Printing.....	103 10
			Incidentals.....	21 39
			Balance on hand.....	36 41
	<u>\$2,138 57</u>	<u>\$2,799 64</u>		<u>\$2,138 57</u>
				<u>\$2,799 64</u>

FINANCIAL NEEDS

FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

	General Work	Floating Debt	Total
Board of Managers -----	\$15,000	\$21,000	\$36,000
Central Department -----	10,000	16,000	26,000
West Side Department -----	5,000	4,000	9,000
Hyde Park Department -----	2,500	-----	2,500
Ravenswood Department -----	1,000	1,000	2,000
Student Department -----	2,000	-----	2,000

PROPERTY DEBT

Central building -----	\$627,500
West Side building -----	6,000
Pennsylvania Lines R. R. Department building -----	3,000
Englewood Department -----	10,000

EXTENSION

New building for Hyde Park Department -----	\$100,000
New building for Dearborn Station Department -----	75,000
Student buildings -----	150,000
Building for Rescue Department -----	150,000
Building for Association Dormitories -----	200,000
Endowment for Board of Managers in work of supervision and extension -----	200,000
Endowment for evening educational work -----	100,000
Endowment for supervision Student Department -----	50,000

ASSOCIATION PROPERTY

VALUE

Association building and land-----	\$1,897,451	
West Side building and land -----	75,000	
Chicago and Northwestern building and land	27,000	
Pennsylvania Lines building and land-----	12,000	
Englewood building and land -----	15,000	
Grand Trunk building -----	5,800	
Total -----		\$2,032,251

INCUMBRANCES

Association building -----	\$627,500	
West Side building -----	6,000	
Pennsylvania Lines building -----	3,000	
Englewood building -----	10,000	
Total -----		\$646,500
Net equity -----		\$1,385,751



EMPLOYED OFFICERS

James F. Oates	W. J. Parker	Frederick White	N. W. Miller
George W. Ehler	P. C. Atkinson	Walter T. Hart	Walter M. Wood
A. O. Tabor	L. Wilbur Messer	J. M. Dudley	B. B. Wilcox
George H. Hauser	L. O. Gillesby	W. B. Millar	Harry Booth

BEQUESTS

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has within two years received the following bequests:
From—

John Quincy Adams,	-	-	-	-	\$10,000
Capt. John L. Davis (estimated)	-	-	-	-	17,500
Morris Cone,	-	-	-	-	1,000
Leonard Gould,	-	-	-	-	10,000
James Craigmile,	-	-	-	-	500
Silas B. Cobb,	-	-	-	-	5,000

These generous bequests testify to the growing confidence in the permanence and usefulness of the association. It is hoped that these sums can be set apart for endowment purposes.

Those who contemplate making provisions in their will for public uses are urged to generously remember the needs of the association. To this end the following form may be used:

"I give and bequeath to The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago the sum of \$———, to be paid from my estate in due course of administration."

TREASURER'S REPORT

	RECEIPTS	
	1898	1899
Balance on hand January 1st.....	\$ 1,062 82	\$ *79 04
Association Building—		
For interest, charges, etc.	30,906 43	30,300 00
Special subscriptions on debt.....		3,000 00
Sale of securities		16,088 71
West Side Department property—		
Special subscriptions on debt.....	100 00	
For interest charges	150 00	
Pennsylvania Lines Department property—		
Rebate on insurance.....	15 00	
Appropriation from Company for repairs ...		2,000 00
Proceeds of mortgage.....		2,421 00
From Committee of Management.....		233 30
Reynolds Missionary Fund—		
Income from investment	2,500 00	2,500 00
Rebate on paving		118 20
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Department property—		
From Committee of Management on debt....		321 84
Grand Trunk Railway Department property—		
Appropriation from Company for building ..	3,621 60	1,000 00
Appropriation from C. N. Y. & B. Ref. Car Co.	250 00	
Subscription from a friend	500 00	
Subscriptions from railroad employees.....	156 50	43 50
Englewood Department property—		
For interest charges	300 00	
Total	<u>\$39,562 35</u>	<u>\$57,947 51</u>

*Overdraft.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DISBURSEMENTS

	1898	1899
Association Building—		
Interest on bonds.....	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
Interest on certificates	1,200 00	1,200 00
Annuity charge.....	600 00	218 35
On debt account.....	356 43	18,489 29
West Side Department property—		
Commissions on collections.....	25 00	-----
Interest on mortgage	150 00	-----
Insurance	-----	70 00
Pennsylvania Lines Department property—		
Architect's fees.....	50 00	-----
Payments on contracts for repairs	-----	2,705 00
Reynolds Missionary Fund—		
Salary and disbursements of city missionary per conditions of bequest.....	1,800 08	1,913 85
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Department property—		
Balance on building contracts.....	326 90	-----
Grand Trunk Railway Department property—		
Construction of building and furnishing.....	4,524 96	419 78
Englewood Department property—		
Interest on mortgage	603 00	601 50
Insurance	-----	150 00
General items	5 02	-----
Balance forward December 31.....	*79 04	2,179 74
Total	\$39,562 35	\$57,947 51

* Overdraft.

